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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SRV LEADERS GREET MEXICAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] On 15 September, Acting President Nguyen Huu Tho and Premier Pham Van Dong sent the following greetings message to His Excellency Jose Lopez Portillo, BA, President of the United Mexican States:

On the occasion of the 170th anniversary of the Independence Day of the United Mexican States, on behalf of the Vietnamese people and the SRV Government and in my own name, may we convey our warmest greetings to Your Excellency and through you to the Mexican people and government.

We are glad to see that, in the past year, the relationships of friendship, cooperation and mutual support between our two peoples have been developed satisfactorily.

We take this opportunity to express the hope that the Mexican people under your leadership will register still greater achievements in the task of defending their independence, sovereignty and natural resources and building a prosperous and happy Mexico.

We hope that the relationships of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will be increasingly strengthened and developed in the interests of our two peoples and for the sake of friendship and cooperation among all nations.

We wish Your Excellency good health and happiness and present our high regards.

On this occasion, Minister of Foreign Affairs Nguyen Co Thach also sent a greetings message to Jorge Castaneda, BA, Secretary of Foreign Relations of Mexico.

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CSO: 4209

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SRV LEADERS GREET COSTA RICAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] On 14 September 1980, SRV Acting President Nguyen Huu Tho sent the following greetings message to President Rodrigo Carazo Odio of the Republic of Costa Rica:

On the occasion of the anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Costa Rica, on behalf of the Vietnamese people and the SRV Government and in my own name, may I convey my warm greetings to Your Excellency and the government and people of Costa Rica.

I hope that the friendly relations between Vietnam and Costa Rica will be increasingly developed.

I wish Your Excellency happiness and present my high regards.

On this occasion, Minister of Foreign Affairs Nguyen Co Thach also sent a greetings message to Costa Rican Minister of Foreign Relations Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier.

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CSO: 4209

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

SCIENTISTS VISIT U.S., CANADA--Hanoi, VNA, October 20--Two Vietnamese scientists, Phan Dinh Dieu and Nguyen Dinh Tri, doctors of mathematics, have visited the United States and Canada, at the invitation of the U.S. Committee for Scientific Cooperation With Vietnam, and various Canadian universities. In the United States they called at 74 universities including Harvard University, the University of California at Berkley, the University of California at Los Angeles, the Columbia University, the University of Maryland, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. They told their U.S. and Canadian colleagues of their research subjects including probabilistic automata and stochastic languages, investigations of finite grait [as received] and their [word indistinct], computational complexity of combinational problems, free boundary problems for parabolic differential solutions. Phan Dinh Dieu and Nguyen Dinh Tri met with U.S. mathematicians Stephan Smale, Lofti A. Zadeh and Michael A. Ard, Michael A. Arabin, and Canadian mathematicians Chandler Davis, Lee Lonch and Stephen Cook. They also had meetings with Vietnamese scientists living in these countries. [Text] [OW201703 Hanoi VNA in English 1607 GMT 20 Oct 80]

CSSR VIETNAM DAYS CELEBRATIONS--Hanoi VNA 14 Oct--Vietnamese culture days were opened in Olomouc in Czechoslovakia yesterday in ceremony attended by Vietnamese charge d'affaires Luu Viet Dan. The move, which will last until October 17 includes photo exhibitions, films and meetings of Czechoslovak and Vietnamese friends. This is the third time that Vietnamese culture days have been organized in that city with the participation of the Prague-based Vietnamese information and culture center. [Text] [OW150657 Hanoi VNA in English 1543 GMT 14 Oct 80]

WFTU CONFERENCE--Hanoi, VNA, October 17--Nguyen Thuyet, secretary of the Vietnam Cooperation of Trade Unions and member of the General Assembly of the World Federation of Trade Unions, attended the 31st session of the W.F.T.U. General Assembly held in Moscow from October 1-5. Speaking at the conference, Nguyen Thuyet condemned bellicose imperialist forces led by Washington and Beijing for intensifying the arms race, restoring the "cold war," sabotaging international detente, and threatening peace and stability in Asia and the rest of the world. He denounced Beijing's big-nation expansion and hegemony against the three Indochinese countries and its scheme to pit the ASEAN countries against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, and called on the W.F.T.U. and other labour movements to strengthen their solidarity with and support for the Indochinese countries. At the closing meeting, the conference adopted various resolutions including

one condemning the Chinese authorities for pursuing a hostile, expansionistic policy against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. "Beijing's policy is jeopardizing the situation in Indochina," the document points out. [Text] [OW171635 Hanoi VNA in English 1548 GMT 17 Oct 80]

UK MEDICAL, SCIENTIFIC GROUP--Hanoi, VNA, October 20--The Public Health Ministry held a ceremony here today to confer Vietnam's friendship order on the British Committee for Medical and Scientific Aid for Vietnam and on its honorary secretary, Mrs Joan McMichael, who is leading a delegation of the committee on a visit to Vietnam. Present at the ceremony were Dr Vu Van Can and Dr Hoang Dinh Cau, respectively minister and vice minister, Dr Nguyen Van Tin, vice-president of Vietnam Red Cross, and other officials. Dr Vu Van Can expressed sincere gratitude to the British committee and Mrs Joan McMichael for their wholehearted services to Vietnam over the past 15 years. In reply, Mrs Jean McMichael said that progressive people in Britain would always side with the Vietnamese people and would step up activities in support of the defence and reconstruction of Vietnam. [Text] [OW201705 Hanoi VNA in English 1631 GMT 20 Oct 80]

CSO: 4220

PARTIES ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL REVOLUTION PROJECT DRAFTED

Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC in Vietnamese No 6, Jun 80 p 32

[Article: "Preparing for Project on the Scientific and Technical Revolution in Our Country"]

[Text] By virtue of Decision No 48-CP of the Council of Ministers on 14 February 1979, a committee has been set up to prepare a draft project for the scientific and technical revolution in our country to submit to the Council of Ministers Standing Committee and the Political Bureau.

The committee consists of Senior General Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and deputy premier, serving as its chairman; Tran Quynh, member of the VCP Central Committee, serving as vice chairman; and members.

At its first general meeting the committee set up specialized teams and a secretarial team. Then the ministries, sectors and localities have set up their own subcommittees for preparing for their own scientific and technical revolution projects, which are aimed at the following activities: evaluation of the state of science and technology, characteristics and tasks of the scientific and technical revolution, direction for development of science and technology in their own sectors in the next 15-20 years and in the period of the next 5-year plan and such matters as organization, policy management, measures, party leadership, state management and the masses' ownership role.

On 14 May 1980 a thesis on the scientific and technical revolution based on the main contents of the draft projects was presented by Vo Nguyen Giap.

At present, cadres from different sectors are discussing and contributing ideas to the thesis and the permanent unit of the committee and its secretarial team are fulfilling the task of combining these ideas in order to perfect the national project now being drafted.

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

COLLECTIVE OWNERSHIP IN INVENTORYING PRODUCTION INSTALLATIONS UNDERLINED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Collective Ownership in Inventory"]

[Text] Following the Government Council's decision, a general inventory is being carried out in basic units. The inventory has been done under relatively favorable conditions in strictly managed units but has encountered many difficulties in installations where materials and commodities have long been stagnating and especially at harbors and principal railway stations and in areas where management has been loose for many years. While inventory principles and procedures are correctly applied in certain areas, perfunctoriness can be seen in others. For these reasons, it is necessary to concentrate on guiding the stocktaking task in basic units because this effort will have a decisive effect on the outcome of the current inventory phase.

Accuracy is the first requirement. Every unit need firmly grasp and exactly assess the existing assets and capital falling under its management scope. The reason for the protracted looseness [in management] is the failure of managers to grasp the state of fixed and liquid assets and their habit of asking every year for an approximate volume of material supplies and making regular stocktaking reports by relying only on records and books instead of mentioning the actual situation of equipment and property. Though their capital has increased substantially, many enterprises have failed to increase their economic effectiveness and consequently to accurately assess the effects of their undertaking. During the current inventory process, each installation has the duty to exactly assess the quantity, quality and value of all types of property, equipment and material supplies in its possession and to correctly analyze its existing production capacities so as to provide a basis for formulating the 1981 plan and the third 5-year plan.

Nobody has a better knowledge and can carry out inventory better than the workers and the economic-technical cadres working at production installations. The right to collective ownership must be materialized by the mastery of working capacities and production and management plans.

In doing stocktaking as well as in drawing up plans for production installations, we must ensure proper exercise of the leading function of the organization, the role of the masses as collective owners and the managerial function of the state apparatus; we must also associate the guidance and inspection by the high levels with the right to take initiatives of the low levels and production installations. The long-standing administrative procedures applied by specialized cadres have proven insufficiently

accurate and have created gaps likely to whet dishonesty. Organizations in production installations such as primary party organizations, trade unions, Youth Union chapters and other mass organizations have the right and duty to participate in the inventory. Wherever this task is incorrectly carried out, it must be redone.

The abovementioned measures are realistic ones which must be applied in improving economic management and materializing the people's right to collective ownership.

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CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL ENCOURAGES LENDING OF UNUSED LAND TO FARMERS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Sep 80 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Incentive Policy on Land Use"]

[Text] A year has gone by since the incentive policy on use of agricultural land and fields was promulgated. Over the past three production seasons, this new policy has contributed to motivating production installations and producers to enthusiastically carry out intensive cultivation and multicropping and expand the farmland in order to produce more grain and food for the society's benefit. After experiencing drought in fall last year, the Bac Bo provinces fulfilled the highest area and output norms in the subsequent winter production season. The collective production sector ensured the cultivation of more than 77 percent of the total area--that is, the equivalent of the area cultivated the previous winter. Nearly 80,000 hectares representing 22 percent of the area cultivated throughout the production season were lent to cooperative members. Nearly 20,000 hectares which had usually been left fallow during a production season [each year] were used for production purposes.

Beside the abovementioned positive aspects, negative ones have appeared in certain areas due to an insufficient understanding and incorrect implementation of the new policy. Though unable to cultivate all the land at their disposal, many production installations have refused to lend the remaining land to cooperative members or peasants. There is plenty of land which has been left fallow and this includes tracts of land which were formerly used or which had been allotted to state farms or state forests or reserved for construction purposes. In applying the new policy, certain localities have merely emphasized the need to lend land to cooperative members and farmers while neglecting to actively organize collective business. Under the pretext of applying the incentive policy toward new land development, a number of localities in the Bac Bo midlands and mountainous region have failed to control the destruction and burning of forests, even in the headwater areas....

The primary objective of the farmland use policy is to encourage production units to bring into play the strength of collective labor organizations and existing material-technical bases in order to fully use land and develop production. There are different types of farmland and we have rich experiences in using land under tropical weather conditions. If the 10th-month crop is grown on low-level land, its outcome is uncertain; low-level land may, therefore, be transformed to grow some aquatic plant or to breed fish. On a single plot of land, one may apply different formulas in growing a catch crop overlapping the preceding and following crops or in cultivating companion crops according to the earth conditions and the farming custom in each

locality. After production installations have cultivated the largest area possible, the remaining land must be lent to cooperative members who will work on it in their spare time or by using auxiliary manpower. The field area to be lent to each household must be commensurate with the working capacities of the borrowers who must grow only short-term crops and be responsible for preserving the earth fertility.

The borrowing of land to grow winter crops must not affect the implementation of the cooperative's production plan. The borrower must fulfill his labor obligation and sell fertilizers and return the land [to the cooperative] on the fixed date.

The specific provisions of the incentive policy on land use ensure correct relationships between the interests of the state and collective and those of the laborer. The policy states: The producer is entitled to all the products derived from the borrowed land and these products will not be taken into consideration in reckoning the grain obligation. Localities and production installations must motivate the land borrowing households who have a large surplus of products to economically use it and to sell it to the state according to the two-way economic contract or at the agreed price.

The abovementioned policy must be clearly understood and correctly implemented during the current winter production season.

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CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

LONG AN CULTIVATES 94,000 HECTARES OF 10TH-MONTH RICE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] As of 8 September, Long An has sown and transplanted the 10th-month rice crop on 94,000 hectares representing more than 84 percent of the planned area. After basically completing transplanting, Moc Hao, Vinh Hung, Duc Hoa and Ben Thu districts are vigorously shifting to the task of tending riceplants, extirpating weeds and bringing more fertilizers into the fields for additional fertilization.

Long An has harvested 8,000 hectares of summer-fall rice with a yield of 25 quintals of paddy per hectare. Production installations are concentrating manpower and equipment on rapidly harvesting the summer-fall rice in order to avoid flooding. The obligation to pay tax and sell paddy to the state has been clearly explained to farmers. Many cooperatives and production collectives are preparing to hold a festival in connection with the delivery of grain into [state] warehouses.

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CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

TAY NINH HARVESTS SUMMER-FALL RICE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] VNA--As of 10 September, peasants in Tay Ninh Province completely harvested the summer-fall rice on nearly 12,000 hectares, with an [average] output of 18 to 20 quintals of paddy per hectare and up to 25 quintals in some areas.

Agricultural cooperatives and production collectives are concentrating efforts on tending the 10th-month rice crop; they have carried out weeding twice and are continuing to apply additional organic fertilizer to riceplants before they start forming boots. Vegetation protection stations have sent cadres to Trang Bang, Go Dau and Ben Cau districts to join production installations in preventing and controlling harmful insects and diseases to protect the rice crop.

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CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

'NHAN DAN' COMMENDS YOUTH UNION ON CONSERVATION EFFORTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Great Significance of Small Tasks"]

[Text] On the productive labor front, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union in coordination with economic management agencies, organized active emulation campaigns that had both real economic consequences and a good educational effect on youths! The two movements of rural youths producing fertilizer and working youths saving cement sacks at construction sites were excellent movements.

In a situation where there is a shortage of cement sacks and arising from the experience of the youth collective of the Bim Son work site, since the beginning of 1979, the youth union has mobilized working youths at construction sites to initiate "movements to collect 5 million cement sacks." The goal of this movement is to guarantee sacks for cement factories, to economize foreign currency, to nourish the concept of collective ownership in young workers and to teach a spirit of overcoming difficulties and of diligence and thrift in building the state.

Just as in the fertilizer production movement, this movement garnered excellent results. So far they have collected 5.3 million cement sacks, including nearly 4 million undamaged sacks that could be reused immediately. In many places the youths not only collected sacks but also collected cement that was stuck to the sacks by the kilogram, contributing dozens of tons to be used. Through this movement, youths at the sites were trained in the concept of economizing through specific action and diligent work habits, and learned to combat such behavior as working at one's convenience, carelessness and waste. A great deal of negligence in the work of material supply management was also discovered and overcome. The youth union cadres' level of understanding regarding economic management, especially material supply management was raised. The ability to mobilize the masses was also improved. Large numbers of progressive youths who emerged during the movement were recruited into the youth union. Symbolic of the outstanding youth union members are Lai Thi Tuat, Le Dinh Thanh and many other union members. Those comrades are excellent examples of the quality of the youths. Implementation by the boards of directors of the work sites of the Ministry of Building decision on material incentives for collectives, and youths logging achievements in economizing is an essential element in nourishing a positive attitude among workers.

From the campaign of youths saving cement sacks, we have the capability of expanding into an ever larger-scale economy campaign among a variety of production sectors with regard to all types of material supplies, raw materials and fuel. The full development of the workers' spirit of collective ownership goes hand-in-hand with the implementation of the distribution system in accordance with the principle of closely coordinating workers' self interests with the interests of each unit and the state, is the powerful motive force that assures stability and the great effectiveness of mass movements on the productive labor front. Tasks that are small nevertheless have great significance, because they both bring about real results and they have educational significance for millions of youths. Our revolution constantly needs those good qualities.

9019

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

FLOOD PREVENTION, VEGETABLE GROWING, CEMENT SACK COLLECTING IN RURAL HANOI

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Aug 80 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Rural Hanoi Prevents Flooding in More Than 13,000 Hectares of 10th-Month Rice, Tends Nearly 1,000 Hectares of Vegetables; Youths Gather 5.3 Million Cement Sacks"]

[Text] VNA--The electrical, water conservancy and agricultural sectors in Hanoi are providing timely operation of nine large pumping stations--consisting of 47 water pumps, with a capacity of from 1,000 to 4,000 cubic meters per hour--for flood prevention and drainage in more than 13,000 hectares of 10th-month rice flooded after rains caused by the tropical zone depression.

The districts of Gia Lam, Dong Anh, Me Linh, Hoai Duc, Ba Vi, Soc Son and Thach That are using water wheel buckets, oil pumps, and electric pumps for low-lying field drainage. They sent workers to the fields to build embankments to contain water for drought prevention for high fields and the guild fields. The cooperatives in southern Dong Anh district sent more than 2,000 robust workers down to the low-lying fields to extract the newly transplanted rice that was flooded and plant it temporarily up in the high fields in order to have enough seedlings for retransplanting after the water recedes. This is being done in conjunction with weeding, perforating the mud, insect extermination and applying fertilizer to nearly 50,000 hectares where 10th-month rice was transplanted. The cooperatives are helping each other with workers and draught (animals) to quickly transplant the remaining 12,000 hectares of 10th-month rice. The districts of Gia Lam, Thanh Tri, Tu Liem, etc. selected cadre to go and assist the specialized vegetable cultivation cooperatives to prevent flooding and to safeguard and tend 988 hectares of bindweed and various kinds of mustard greens in order to supplement the harvest and serve the urban people. The aforementioned districts implemented several technical measures to make timely preparations for planting early cabbage, India mustard and other short-term vegetables to contribute to nullifying the shortage of off-season vegetables in the coming months.

Since the cement sack collection movement conducted by youths at the construction site of the Bim Son (Thanh Hoa) cement factory in early 1979, the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union has initiated an emulation movement called the "Campaign to Collect 5 Million Cement Sacks in Resolution to Defeat the Chinese Invasion Forces," aimed at contributing to overcoming difficulties regarding cement sacks.

The movement received a warm response from the working youths at the construction site. Through the end of March 1980, the working youths at worksites collected 5,272,000 cement sacks, achieving 104 percent of the quota set by the plan (including more than 3.8 million undamaged sacks, or 85 [sic] percent of the total number of sacks collected). The number of undamaged sacks collected exceeded by nearly six times the number of undamaged sacks collected in 1978 and brought the percentage collected from 7 to 10 percent in previous years to 50 percent in 1979 and to 75 percent in 1980. The result of this was a rather large savings on foreign currency expenditure for imports, and contributed to providing sacks to cement production enterprises. During this campaign, the youths of Vinh Phu gathered more than 475,000 undamaged sacks and nearly 52,000 torn sacks, achieving 217 percent of the plan quota. The youths of Hai Hung gathered more than 246,000 undamaged sacks and more than 36,000 torn sacks, achieving 135 percent of the quota set by the plan.

The Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union recently launched a movement among youths of the entire country to collect 6 million cement sacks between now and 2 September 1981.

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CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

TRANSPLANTING, FERTILIZING, FLOOD PREVENTION IN NORTH

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Aug 80 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Thai Binh, Hoang Lien Son Transplant More Than 95 Percent of Planned Area, Concentrate on Fertilizing 10th-Month Rice; Ha Son Binh: Flood Prevention for 18,000 Hectares in Preparation for Winter Crop"]

[Text] After transplanting more than 95 percent of the planned area, the agricultural cooperatives in Thai Binh concentrated on fertilizing the 10th-month rice. By 15 August the cooperatives had conducted 1st phase weeding of nearly 33,000 hectares--or 41 percent of the rice crop area--and 2nd phase weeding for nearly 10,000 hectares. The weeding rate in Dong Hung district was quite fast: 7,250 hectares, or 56 percent of the rice crop area. The 87 cooperatives that finished transplanting their rice earliest in the province weeded from 60 to 70 percent of their area or more.

During the same time period, the cooperatives moved another 60,600 tons of animal manure and more than 1,900 tons of nitrogen fertilizer to the fields for the rice.

Hoang Lien Son completed transplanting more than 95 percent of the 10th-month rice area, including the following seven districts and city that did the best job of transplanting the planned area: Van Yen, Sa Pa, Tram Tau, Van Ban, Mu Cang Chai, Bat Xat and Yen Bai city. The three districts of Van Yen, Sa Pa and Van Ban surpassed the transplanting plan by from 0.3 to 5.6 percent.

After substantially completing transplanting the 10th-month rice, the localities redirected their efforts to fertilizing. Many districts started rice fertilizing campaigns and organized work quotas for each small group and each worker and cooperative family. In this way, the aforementioned districts completed the phase one weeding of 70 to 80 percent of the area.

Within 10 days after the typhoon, the cooperatives in Son La transplanted 4,200 hectares and had prepared 90 percent of their overall area for transplanting 10th-month rice area before the beginning of autumn.

In Ha Son Binh, rain in the last few days caused the return of flooding in more than 18,000 hectares of rice, including 9,000 hectares transplanted right after Typhoon No 4. The districts of Thanh Oai, Chuong My, Quoc Oai and Ung Hoa and

Ha Dong city centralized oil pumps, electric pumps and buckets and blocked off areas in an effort to bail out the places that could be saved.

The province quickly brought the Dong Yen, Tu Ne, Phu Luong and Cong Than pumping stations into operation. Electric workers safeguarded and inspected the three main lines and maintained the existing electrical capacity of 15,000 kilowatts to run the pumps draining the floods. Thanks to them the electric pumping stations in the province ran continuously, and in many areas with severe flooding, pumps ran for 20 straight hours. The season for broadcasting seeds is past; the areas that economized on seeds are covering for the areas where the seeds were waterlogged. The seeds remaining are being closely controlled and there is a plan to provide seeds from seed excess areas to seed shortage areas. Areas with seeds are helping areas lacking seeds. Committees for seed redistribution have been set up at the province and districts.

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AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

DISASTER RELIEF OFFICIAL VISITS--Hanoi, VNA, Oct. 16--Kiochi Watanabe, representative of the United Nations Disaster Relief Organisation (UNDRO), recently came to Vietnam to assess consequences of Typhoon Ruth which hit Thanh Hoa Province in mid-September. During his stay, K. Watanabe visited several typhoon-stricken areas of Thanh Hoa and had working sessions with officials of the central anti-flood and typhoon committee, the Foreign Ministry and the Commission for Reception of Foreign Aid. He joined Karl Englund, representative of U.N.D.P. and U.N.D.R.O. in Hanoi, in giving a briefing to the diplomatic corps, representatives of international organisations and media workers in Hanoi on the situation. The U.N.D.R.O. guest was received by Deputy Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang on October 14. [Text] [OW161711 Hanoi VNA in English 1606 GMT 16 Oct 80]

UN TYPHOON RELIEF AID--Hanoi, VNA, 13 Oct--A representative of the Ministry of Agriculture of Vietnam and Mr Andre Odeurs, representative of the Food and Agriculture Organisation in Hanoi on 11 October signed an acknowledgement of reception of FAO relief aid to Vietnamese victims of the recent Typhoon Joe. The aid was decided upon by Edouard Saouma, director general of FAO. It consists of 100,000 dollars to buy 7,000 kilos of vegetable seeds. Present at the signing ceremony were Nguyen Dang, vice-minister of agriculture, representatives of the Foreign Ministry and the Committee for the Reception of Foreign Aid, and the Central Vegetable Company. [Text] [OW140427 Hanoi VNA in English 1552 GMT 13 Oct 80]

SOUTHERN TIMBER PRODUCTION--Hanoi, VNA, 15 Oct--The logging camps in Song Be, Dong Nai and Tay Ninh provinces near Ho Chi Minh City in the past 9 months produced more than 21,000 cubic meters of timber and 200,000 logs. More than 4,000 youths of the city have participated in timber production. The municipal forestry service has sent 20 more timber hauling trucks to the camps to achieve the target of 14,000 cubic meters of timber in the last quarter of this year. Song Be Province, northwest of Ho Chi Minh City, alone logged more than 80,000 cubic meters of timber, fulfilling its state plan. [Text] [OW150657 Hanoi VNA in English 0252 GMT 15 Oct 80]

CSO: 4220

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

PRODUCTION OF HIGH-PURITY CHEMICALS TO BE STEPPED UP

Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC in Vietnamese No 6, Jun 80 pp 17-18, 28

[Article by Nguyen Quang Khai, director of Duc Giang Chemical Plant: "Step up Production of High-Purity Chemical Goods"]

[Text] Pure chemicals are chemicals that have a high degree of cleanness that allows them to be used in chemical analysis, research and experiments, as well as in sectors of the national economy, without the fear of harmful effects of impurities. Depending on the degree of cleanness, the high-purity chemicals are divided into different categories: clean (P), analytical (PA), chemically pure and specially pure.

Depending on the needs of different fields of research and production, chemicals of different degrees of cleanness are used. The category-P high-purity chemicals are normally used in research, experiments, trial production, drugs, foods, or as agents in chemical reaction (catalyzing) to speed up, to slow down, to plasticize, to foam, to inhibit, etc. Some industrial sectors also use the clean chemicals as raw materials, particularly in drugs and foods. The high-purity chemicals of the analytical category are mainly used in qualitative and quantitative analyses. The chemically and specially pure substances are used for a number of special needs for experiments in scientific research and to compound in the production of a number of substances having peculiar qualities that need a high degree of purity, such as in electronics, semiconductor industry, metallurgy, etc.

High-purity chemicals and reagents had appeared in the world long before there was large-scale industry. Therefore, Soviet chemist V. V. Longinov made a now-famous statement: "If there are no chemical reagents, there is no chemical science, and if there is no chemical science, there can be no chemical industry."

In Vietnam, before the 1960's, high-purity chemicals and reagents had always been imported. In the 1960's a number of enterprises, cooperatives and schools succeeded in producing a few dozens of high-purity chemicals, mostly in the clean category, such as hydrochloric acid, ammonium hydroxide, sodium chloride,

ethyl alcohol, magnesium carbonate, oxalate of iron, bisulfate, etc. The high-purity chemicals that were produced in our country during that period were only simple ones, mainly the inorganic chemicals, some organic solvents or simple organic basic salts. At that time there were no factories specialized in the production, nor any organs being assigned the task of standardizing the method of production and the quality of high-purity chemicals.

In the early 1970's, along with the socialist industrialization being stepped up and the development of science and technology, we had to import larger quantities of high-purity chemicals every year. Currently, we still must import every year more than 3,000 different high-purity chemicals and reagents, including about 1,000 more common ones, at the cost of millions of dong. Of these chemicals only a few hundreds are imported in quantities of several tons and more; the rest consists mostly of the specialized and seldom-used products that are imported each year in quantities of only several kilograms or a few tons each. The products that are used at the yearly rate of a few tons or more mostly are basic chemicals like basic acids, mineral salts, organic solvents, etc. Many installations are actively studying and gradually starting the production of these products.

In the next few years, as the oil industry, metallurgical industry, building materials-manufacturing plants and Hoa Lu chemical industrial center make their appearance, the needs for high-purity chemicals and reagents will be very great, in terms of both quantities and varieties.

Since 1975 Duc Giang Chemical Plant in Hanoi of the Chemical Products General Department has been improved and expanded for the production of high-purity chemicals and of chemical products that are used in small quantities. It has for the first time stabilized the production of many chemicals to help reduce the volume of import (see the following table).

Year	Number of chemicals produced	Output (in tons)	Value (in dong)
1974	5	5	50,000
1975	20	50	400,000
1976	45	100	600,000
1977	65	120	1,500,000
1978	90	150	2,000,000
1979	100	200	3,000,000
1980	120 (planned)	220	3,000,000

The building of a plant for the production of high-purity chemicals in the recent years was actually dependent on the improvement and expansion of the existing Duc Giang Chemical Plant. Since it involved improving an old installation, a weakness we had to face was the planned location and work area were limited by what already existed. However, there were some advantages: we saved capital,

quickly started production and fully used the mutual support provided by both the old and the new in terms of shops, equipment, materials and organization of production. Duc Giang Chemical Plant presently has six shops used in the manufacture of its main products and four old shops, which had been used primarily for the production of industrial chemicals and in recent years a number of high-purity chemicals of the same kind and, thanks to the overall transformation of the plant and its facilities and to a better capacity to serve, has either doubled or tripled the value of its output of the year that transformation and expansion were carried out (1974). The two newly-built shops that produce high-purity chemicals are producing now more than 100 chemicals of the P and PA categories. The equipment of these shops is mostly of the kind made of enameled metal, glass, porcelain, plastic and stainless steel. Most of our equipment must still be imported from abroad. The cadres and technical workers of these shops mostly have studied or been trained in friendly countries or have been recruited and trained by the plant in the past years.

A characteristic of the sector that produces high-purity chemicals and reagents is its products that have a high degree of purity. This characteristic is reflected in the nature of their production and the scope of their use. Another characteristic of the sector is the fact that although each product is consumed in small quantities, there is a great need for the kinds and volume of its products and lines of goods. In the past years, as Duc Giang Chemical Plant adhered to those characteristics, it succeeded in making coordinated preparations and steadily maintaining year after year the conditions for construction, production, training of cadres and workers, equipment and machinery. In addition to the high-purity chemicals and reagents, it also produced tens of chemical products that were used in small quantities by many sectors of the national economy. After China had cut off aid to Vietnam, it made extra efforts to satisfy the unexpected needs of customers for such products as barium chloride for the machine-manufacturing enterprises (Tools No 1 Enterprise, Dong Anh Balls-Chains-Cogwheels Manufacturing Enterprise, etc.), absorbents for textile and dyeing enterprises and calcium chloride for the refrigerating enterprises and as a dehydrating agent. Recently, to reduce the people's difficulty in getting soap, it also resumed the production of Hong Ha laundry cream and shampoo lotion. Those were the very first achievements made by our plant.

However, because of the need to develop the national economy, our plant must quickly study the construction, expansion and further acceleration of its production. We have already obtained approval by the Premier of the task of planning for its transformation and expansion, with an investment of 9.5 million dong. In the last few years, work was done to the extent of spending one-half of the allocation for construction, equipment and machinery. Work has been temporarily stopped with the remaining 5 million dong because all of the imported equipment did not arrive at the same time. In the next few years, if construction proceeds in accordance with the planning that has been approved, the facilities of the plant will be doubled as compared with what we have today.

A lesson for us is that we must try to train workers by ourselves. Since producing high-purity chemicals demands quality (cleanness), not only our equipment must be clean but our cadres and workers must also be careful, meticulous and accurate in handling this equipment and doing manual work. If we employ those workers who have been accustomed to producing industrial chemicals, they will have the habit of working not so carefully, which may lead to making products that do not satisfy the quality requirement. In order to fulfill this need, in addition to expanding the plant, we intend to train workers by ourselves.

We also have a number of chemical products that can be prospective export items thanks to our abundant natural raw materials. The high-purity and small-quantity chemicals that we produce are used only within our country. We like to introduce our products to many countries, but a great objective difficulty for us is the fact that we do not have the right containers (high-purity chemicals are mostly put into bottles made of neutral and colored glass and having strong lids and are packed very well, with good labels). At present, we do not have any manufacturers who accept to produce this kind of bottles. We hope to see this matter resolved so that our chemical products could somehow be exported.

In the last few years we had to import more than 3,000 kinds of high-purity and small-quantity chemicals. In recent years Duc Giang Chemical Plant and other production installations were able to make about 300 chemical products, or about one-tenth of the quantities, but in terms of weight or value what we produced ourselves in the last few years accounted for a considerably high percentage. The experiences of other countries show that the plants specialized in producing high-purity chemicals cannot make all of the chemical products that these states need. All of them tend to expand the production of the chemicals that are used in large quantities and the supply of raw materials and other conditions for their production are favorable. The products that are used in small quantities or are complicated in terms of production pattern and thus require the participation of universities and research institutes should be made by the plants which produce technical chemicals in mutual cooperation and help. The rest which they are not yet capable of making should be bought from other countries. We believe that these experiences should be applied for quite a long time in our country.

With the development of science and technology, as well as of industry in general and the chemical sector in particular, the volume of production and number of categories and kinds of high-purity chemicals will increase in relative proportions. To satisfy these needs we must complete the expansion of Duc Giang Chemical Plant. In addition, we think that we should build an additional plant in Ho Chi Minh City and that we must urge a broader participation of schools, institutes and chemical plants in the study and production of high-purity chemicals in accordance with a common division of work among them.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

HANOI MEDIA, CIRCULATION DISCUSSED

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 7 Aug 80 p 2

[Article by S. Thipthiengchan: "The Media of Hanoi"]

[Text] Hanoi is similar to all the capital cities of other socialist countries. It has its own newspapers and radio broadcast station. The HANOI MOI is the voice of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee. This newspaper primarily disseminates orders and policies of the Municipal Party Committee urging the people, all the workers, to implement correctly the policy set by the Municipal Party Committee. In addition HANOI MOI sets the propaganda guidelines to combat undesirable elements among the people, workers and other matters. It plays a part in internationalist duties, for example, the publication of foreign news, features, and other items.

At the time of the conflict with France HANOI MOI was a weekly publication but from the end of 1950 it became a daily, as it is now. HANOI MOI printed news from every work area, such as district, village, agricultural cooperative, and factory to inspire and help gather news for the paper. There are only some 30 regular reporters. Besides these there is the editorial board.

The name of the HANOI MOI was formerly THU DO [CAPITAL CITY]. THU DO later changed to THU DO HANOI [HANOI CAPITAL]. Then it became HANOI MAI [NEW HANOI], which is in Vietnamese HANOI MOI. HANOI MOI after the liberation of Hanoi City officially merged two newspapers into one, to make the administration more convenient.

This newspaper is printed in modern type, making its own printing plates, and taking its own photographs. It has its own printing plant. The Municipal Party Committee provides most of the initial budget. The revenue from the sale of the newspapers is used for general administrative expenses, but these are minimal. From what we observe the HANOI MOI is like our Lao paper because the income does not cover the expenditures.

HANOI MOI now prints 30,000 copies a day, averaging in Hanoi 100 readers per copy. HANOI MOI is the second [largest] newspaper next to the [VCP] central newspaper called NHAN DAN (specifically in terms of Hanoi dailies now). HANOI MOI has four pages like VIENTIANE MAI.

The second type of mass communications is radio broadcasting. Hanoi Radio was established in October 1954, after the liberation of the northern region of Vietnam from the French colonial imperialists. This radio has two systems.

One broadcasts over the air. The other is a wired network with speaker outlets (a loudspeaker system). This system extends from the districts to the villages, with a total of more than 150 transmission stations. In Hanoi itself, for the most part these are in public places. All the factories have speaker systems. If the total is counted, there are some 30,000 loudspeakers.

There are four large radio nets: 1. Central radio 2. Army radio 3. Loudspeaker system 4. Hanoi's own voice system.

Another propaganda weapon are movies. At present throughout Hanoi there are 15 movie theaters. There are 25 mobile units and 5 open air movie theaters (theaters set up in Hanoi alone). In one year people attend at least 22 million times, averaging ten times a year for each person. (In Ho Chi Minh City the figures show that on the average a person attends only six times in one year.)

The main aim of the Hanoi film branch is to emphasize political duties. The revenue also is important.

Hanoi's propaganda takes several forms. Besides the press, radio, and movies there are artistic drama troupes. In Hanoi alone, there are seven troupes, such as the puppet play unit, the propaganda unit, the gymnastics unit, the traditional play unit, the dance unit, and the story unit (native dance and song, which we would call 'lam luang,' story in song).

In addition there are reading rooms, libraries, and museums. The groups of amateur entertainment units can be found in every village, in factories and at the district level also. Their organization of this program is like that of Hanoi, with information halls, libraries, museums, and reading rooms.

All that has been stated so briefly gives only a partial picture. If all were told there would be many interesting aspects. It is even more fitting for us to draw some lessons from this.

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TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

TRANSPORT OF GOODS IN STANDARDIZED CONTAINERS SUGGESTED

Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC in Vietnamese No 6, Jun 80 pp 20-21

[Article by Vu Ba Hinh, cadre of the Department of Communications, Building and Water Conservancy, State Science and Technology Commission: "Some Ideas About Management of Transport of Goods in Containers"]

[Excerpt] To serve its military purpose, in 1968 the United States brought into the Southern part of our country quite a number of containers, mostly the ones having 2.5- and 5-ton capacity (about 40,000) to contain dry goods, about 230 containers of 20-ton capacity and a few freezer containers.

In the North, in 1973 a number of organs did study the use of containers in the transport of goods, but since none of them took the lead in coordinating all of those studies, there were no positive and accurate conclusions that could lead to an application.

After the South had been totally liberated, more attention was paid to transporting goods in containers in our country. In 1976, the question of studying the transport of goods in containers was made a key subject at the state level by the Institute of Commercial Transportation, Ministry of Communications and Transportation, which undertook the study in coordination with other sectors concerned. The ultimate goal was to study the building of a system of transport of goods in containers in Vietnam and, as an immediate step, to put to use the existing containers. At the end of 1976, a containers corporation subordinate to the General Department of Sea Transportation was established to fulfill the task of retrieving and repairing the existing containers that were scattered all over the South and putting them to use.

By now we have obtained some initial results. As of August 1978, the containers corporation retrieved 6,392 containers, which included 30 20-ton, 200 2.5-ton, 6,154 5-ton and 4 freezer containers, and put to use 3,565 of them in the north-south transportation of goods, with a number of them being used in transportation of foreign-trade goods. In the field of studies, a plan for transporting goods in

containers by rail from Hanoi to Ho Chi Minh City was drafted and regulations for transport of goods in containers in Vietnam were temporarily drawn up. We have made preliminary calculations of the economic efficiency of transportation in containers in our country and are drafting a plan for transporting goods in containers by sea between Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh City.

Regrettably, as different sectors and echelons had not shown a proper interest and there had been no close cooperation among sectors in the studies and organization of action, there were considerable limits as to the retrieving and repairing of containers and their use in transportation.

In March 1976, the state decided to assign the management of all containers to the Ministry of Communications and Transportation, but there were some organs that wanted to sell their containers or refused to surrender them; in some places containers were used as fences, watch towers, pigsties, toilets, etc. As to their use, many organs kept containers as storage facilities for quite a long time and thus created a situation in which containers did not move at all (in the Port of Haiphong sometimes as many as 1,000 containers remained intact; up to 300 containers of foreign countries lay scattered everywhere). On the other hand, we have not yet organized good transportation, particularly transportation unions and agents, in transporting goods in containers. As a result, we failed to encourage owners of goods to use them, although they all affirmed the advantage of transporting goods, mostly miscellaneous goods and foods, in containers. But since there were inconveniences in such mode of transportation (because of a lack of agents who would be responsible for keeping and receiving goods to be transported in containers), the sources of goods were not yet organized to ensure two-way transportation in containers. When they wanted to have their goods transported in containers, owners had to sign separate contracts for rental of containers and with transportation units, loading-unloading units, etc. Since we lacked a good organization of transportation unions, we failed to develop the strength of transportation in containers, which was transporting from "warehouse" to "warehouse," and to reduce procedures and commercial documents required in transportation. The form of delivery and acceptance was far from unified and was done at everybody's convenience. Goods owners, when sending, either loaded and transported their goods to the railroad station and port by themselves or hired somebody to do it for them; when receiving, they either unloaded goods in the station or port or transported them to their warehouses before unloading them.

For the above-mentioned reasons, in recent years the turnaround time of containers was too long, often from 2 to 6 months, or even a year.

The plan for rail transportation in containers drafted by the Institute of Commercial Transportation in a study back in 1977 has not yet been applied to practical use.

We should not ask for perfection while our material and technical base is still poor and the need of the national economy for transportation remains great. We already have a large number of containers and a transportation plan that has been studied and approved, and it would be irrational not to put it into application. We need to quickly apply it and to apply it on a permanent basis. On that basis we will eliminate anything that is irrational and uneconomical to perfect the plan and to bring about greater economic results.

To build a system of transportation of goods in containers not only for domestic transportation but also for foreign goods is an objective need. Therefore, right now we must concentrate on studying in a basic and total manner such a system, ranging from planning for location and classification of stations and grounds for containers, planning for such stations and grounds and designing and manufacturing containers of all kinds, means of transportation and loading equipment to organizing transportation. As an immediate thing to do, we must put the existing containers to regular use with the highest economic efficiency. To do so we must carry on the following:

- Handing all of the existing containers over to the Ministry of Communications and Transportation for management.
- Completing the regulations for transportation in containers and rental fees.
- Setting charges of transportation of goods in containers.
- Determining what goods to be transported in containers and the routes for their transportation.
- Organizing transportation agents and unions for transportation in containers.
- Investing in and providing loading equipment for the railroad stations and ports that accept and ship goods in containers.
- Further stepping up the study of this mode of transportation.

The above-mentioned points still cannot bespeak all of the tasks involved in the development of transport of goods in containers in our country. We must affirm that this mode of transportation is a scientific and technical progress in the transportation sector. This is a general question that all sectors and echelons must be interested in and try to resolve.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

NAM DINH RAILROAD STATION BETTER SERVES PASSENGERS, WIPES OUT THIEVES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Phan Hong Giang and Vu Kiem: "Nam Dinh Railroad Station Overcomes Negative Practices"]

[Text] The Nam Dinh railroad station handles 14,000 passengers a day. On holidays and during the Tet festival, the waiting room is always overcrowded because there are sometimes nearly 20,000 passengers a day. Rendering service to passengers alone takes up all the energy of the 138 cadres and office workers of the railroad station. But these brothers and sisters also have to cope with many complex difficulties arising everyday from the belated or early arrival of trains, the huge number of passengers, the changing weather conditions and so forth. In addition, due to the disastrous aftermath of war, the railroad station building, the waiting room and public utility buildings are small because they have been built only for temporary use. The fence enclosing the railroad station area is quite inadequate to stem the overflow of people at the trains' arrival and departure times. In the railroad station courtyard, illegal traders hold a market day and night and snack and tea shops occupy all the passeways. Dishonest traders and thieves gather together to earn a living. Once upon a time the Nam Dinh railroad station was a worrying place for passengers because they were afraid of being robbed of their baggages or mugged and unable to board trains. There were instances when malefactors used weapons to intimidate travelers and rob them of wristwatches and gold rings, when the locks on freight cars were broken off while trains were parked at the station and when these evildoers pierced car floors to steal goods, removed the car brake pins and pads and sold them to blacksmiths to make kitchen trivets; as a result, the trains' departure time was postponed and hundreds of late hours wasted.

The Nam Dinh railroad station quickly realized that it needed first to make its internal situation truly wholesome and to stop the practice of selling tickets to undeserving persons, reusing tickets that had been sold and returned or colluding with dishonest traders in illegally carrying goods through control gates.... The implementation of these measures were considered to be one of the principal tasks by regular meetings of primary party organizations, trade union cells and professional teams. Stern measures including reeducation labor and dismissal were taken by the railroad station to deal with cases of indiscipline committed for whatever reason. Meanwhile, efforts were made to improve the ticket selling method to spare travelers the trouble of "waiting for more than 20 minutes and standing in lines of more than 20 persons" to buy tickets. To avoid inconveniences to travelers, the railroad station applied the system of daily controlling ticket-selling employees, especially those entrusted with selling express train tickets and with approving the sale of

Thong Nhat [Reunification] train tickets and selling them. The railroad station sold tickets to bicycle-owning travelers at fixed hours and, at the same time, carefully checked their documents to prevent the sale of tickets to the wrong persons. Before each train departure, the railroad station announced the number of bicycles allowed to be carried along as well as the number of tickets for sale and, at the same time, posted its personnel at the control gate to receive bicycles, thus making it convenient for passengers and ensuring safety for both their baggage and small children, if any. With the close cooperation of the Nam Dinh railroad public security post, the male and female personnel of the railroad station detected and dealt with numerous cases of document counterfeit and caught an entire gang of hooligans specialized in fabricating fake tickets and selling them to travelers. The loudspeaker room of the railroad station regularly announced the arrival and departure times of trains and informed travelers of the thieves' tricks in order to heighten the passengers' vigilance and induce them to look for eating and resting places while waiting for the trains.

In conjunction with the Tran Bang Ninh Subward authorities, the railroad public security post and public security posts No 1 and 2, the railroad station maintained public order round the station. Owners of snack and tea shops who were mostly local people were gradually moved to fixed places; but lumber sellers came from southern provinces. To disband the lumber market, it was, therefore, necessary to limit the sending of lumber right at its source. After a great deal of debate and deliberation, the railroad public security combatants traveled hundreds of kilometers to the lumber exploitation areas, discussed this problem with the local administration for joint efforts in solving it and simultaneously proposed that the intermediate railroad stations stopped transporting lumber-owning passengers who had no valid documents. After taking this course of action many times, the Nam Dinh railroad station obtained a good result and the railroad station courtyard was cleared for the travelers' use.

The Nam Dinh railroad station head remarked that struggling against negativism was like sweeping autumn leaves. If one wanted to keep one's courtyard clean, all household members should take care to regularly wipe out dirt and garbage and do so in self-enlightenment. It can be said that over the recent past, the Nam Dinh railroad station properly fulfilled its duty and, at the same time, effectively helped the railroad and Nam Dinh provincial public security forces hunt down and wipe out dishonest traders and thieves from the railroad station area and trains. In only more than 2 months, by following the example and experience of Dinh Trong Lich and Le Thi Bui [two fallen security combatants], the Nam Dinh railroad station arrested 146 thieves who had frequently carried out activities on the Nam Dinh-Hanoi-Thanh Hoa trains. Many recidivist robbers were also caught.

Dishonest traders resorted to cunning tricks including bribery and even the offer of beautiful women to tempt on-duty cadres and combatants. These brazen bribing attempts were witnessed by six comrades of the Nam Dinh railroad public security post. However, no one succumbed to the temptation. All comrades coped with such situation in the same manner, drawing up official reports and sternly denouncing the dishonest traders.

Outwardly, there is hardly any noticeable change to the Nam Dinh railroad station. There still are rows of small buildings surrounded by sparse fences. There is still the sight of streams of busy outgoing and incoming travelers and also of crowded trains lacking in facilities which sometimes arrive at the station behind schedule. But the Nam Dinh railroad station has brought about vigorous, steady changes in serving passengers, preserving goods, organizing and managing people.... As a result, travelers now have more peace of mind and feel more respect and love for the station personnel.

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Nguyễn Aí [NGUYEENX AIS]

*Head of the Education Service, Dac Lac Province; his letter concerning travel allowances for teachers appeared in the cited source. (NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 25 Jul 80 p 3)

Lê Quang Báu [LEE QUANG BAUS]

*Chief of the Department of Communications, Building and Water Conservancy [Vu Giao Thong-Xay Dung-Thuy Loi] of the State Science and Technology Commission; he is the author of an article in this issue entitled: "Management, Utilization and Protection of Water Sources." (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 6, Jun 80 pp 12-14 and 5)

Trần Bình [TRAANF BINHF]

Chief of the Organization Department and *member of the Standing Committee of the VCP Committee of Ha Nam Ninh Province; read a report at a conference held recently by the provincial VCP Committee to review Ho Chi Minh Youth Union work. (THANH NIEN No 6, Jun 80 pp 1, 3)

Phan Hữu Chân [PHAN HUWUX CHAAN]

*Deputy head of the Elementary and Advanced Training Department, Ministry of Education; he was mentioned in an article on the need to improve teacher training that appeared in the cited source. (NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 25 Jul 80 p 5)

Nguyễn Diêu [NGUYEENX ZIEEU]

*Counselor of the SRV Embassy in Kampuchea; on 18 September 1980 he attended the signing of a radio and television cooperation agreement between the SRV and Kampuchea. (NHAN DAN 21 Sep 80 p 1)

[Note: An earlier report gave this individual's name as Nguyễn Văn Diêu (NGUYEENX VAWN ZIEEU)]

Hoàng Đai [HOANGF DAIF]

Deputy head of the Science and Education Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 16 September 1980 he was present when Political Bureau member Le Duc Tho received a People's Republic of Kampuchea propaganda and education delegation. (NHAN DAN 17 Sep 80 p 1)

Lê Xuân Đổng [LEE XUAAN DOONGF]

* Deputy head of the Propaganda and Training Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 16 September 1980 he was present when Political Bureau member Le Duc Tho received a People's Republic of Kampuchea propaganda and education delegation. (NHAN DAN 17 Sep 80 p 1)

Vũ Ngọc Giao [VUX NGOCJ GIAO]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee of Tien Hai District, Thai Binh Province; mentioned in an article in this issue on youth union work in Tien Hai District. (THANH NIEN No 6, Jun 80 pp 6, 8)

Võ Nguyên Giáp [VOX NGUYEEN GIAPS], Sr. Gen.

Member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee; Vice Premier; *chief of the Committee for the Preparation of S&T Revolution Projects [Ban Chuan bi De an ve Cuoc Cach mang Khoa hoc-Ky thuat] "for submission to the Council of Ministers Standing Committee and the Political Bureau," which was established by Council of Ministers Decision No 48-CP dated 14 February 1979. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 6, Jun 80 p 32)

Nguyễn Văn Hiếu [NGUYEENX VAWN HIEEUJ], Prof.

"Nguyen Van Hieu, born in 1938, is a Vietnamese theoretical physicist working in Hanoi. He graduated from the Hanoi Teachers College in 1956 and teaches physics at Hanoi University. From 1960 to 1970 he worked in the theoretical physics laboratory of the Dubna All-Union Nuclear Physics Research Institute. In 1964 he defended his doctoral thesis. Since 1970 he has been head of the Institute of Physics in Hanoi." His wife, Nguyen Thi Hong [NGUYEENX THIJ HOONGF], studied at Lomonosov University while Hieu was at Dubna. His son, Hung Son [HUNGF SOWN], attended the first grade in the USSR; and his daughter, Hong Ha [HOONGF HA], was born while Hieu was at Dubna. Quoted bio data was excerpted by the author of an article on Hieu in this issue from the book "Physicists" by Yu. A. Khramov, published by Naukova Dumka Publishing House in Kiev in 1977. (TO QUOC No 8, Aug 80 pp 16, 18)

Trần Đình Hoà [TRAANF DINHF HOAF]

Head of the Technical Equipment General Department, Ministry of Agriculture; his article "Twenty Years of Agricultural Mechanization" appeared in the cited source. (KHOA HOC VA DOI SONG 16 Sep 80 p 5)

Hà Sĩ Hộ [HAF SIX HOOF]

Head of the Elementary and Advanced Training Department, Ministry of Education; his article on the need to improve teacher training appeared in the cited source. (NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 25 Jul 80 p 5)

Nguyễn Thúc Mậu [NGUYEENX THUCS MAAUJ], *Sr. Col. & Prof.

Author of an article in this issue entitled, "Scientific Research at the Military Medical College." (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN No 8, Aug 80 pp 36-42)

[Trần] Văn Phác [TRAANF VAWN PHACS], Major General

Deputy Chief of the Political General Department, VPA; on 15 September 1980 he attended an awards ceremony for the Vietnam News Agency. (NHAN DAN 16 Sep 80 p 1)

Phạm Hữu Phúc [PHAMJ HUWUX PHUWCS]

Head of the Institute of Transportation Technology, Ministry of Communications and Transportation; his article "Twenty Five Years of Scientific and Technological Activities of the Institute of Transportation Technology" appeared in the cited source. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 20 Aug 80 p 7)

Trần Nhật Quang [TRAANF NHAATJ QUANG], *Col.

Author of an article in this issue entitled, "On the Matter of Signal Communications Science." (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN No 8, Aug 80 pp 43-47)

Trần Quỳnh [TRAANF QUYNHF]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; *deputy chief of the Committee for the Preparation of S&T Revolution Projects "for submission to the Council of Ministers Standing Committee and the Political Bureau," which was established by Council of Ministers Decision No 48-CP dated 14 February 1979. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 6, Jun 80 p 32)

Đào Văn Tập [DOAF VAWN TAAPJ]

*Editor-in-chief of NGHIEN CUU KINH TE [Economic Studies], the bimonthly journal of the Institute of Economic Studies, Vietnam Social Science Commission; this issue's masthead lists him in this position, replacing Lê Vinh [LEE VINH]. (NGIEN CUU KINH TE No 2, Apr 80 masthead)

Hoàng Hữu Thái [HOANGF HUWUX THAIS], *Sr. Col.

Author of an article in this issue entitled, "The Vietnam People's Navy in the Task of Defending and Building the Socialist Fatherland." (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN No 8, Aug 80 pp 23-35)

Lưu Thọ [LUWU THOJ], deceased

Head of the Foreign Relations Department of the Ministry of Culture and Information; he died on 23 September 1980 at age 60. (NHAN DAN 24 Sep 80 p 4)

Nguyễn Thọ [NGUYEENX THOJ]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Kim Thi District, Hai Hung Province; his article "Low-Lying One-Harvest Rice Fields Also Have a Good Winter Crop" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 24 Sep 80 p 2)

Phan Huy Thứ [PHAN HUY THUWS], Sr. Col.

Author of an article in this issue entitled, "Improving the Quality of the Vietnam Naval Officers School's Combat Training." (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN No 8, Aug 80 pp 48-55)

Hoàng Thanh Tuyền [HOANGF THANH TUYEENF]

*Deputy head of the Railway Materials Department [Ministry of Communications and Transportation]; his letter responding to a worker's complaint of mistreatment appeared in the cited source. (LAO DONG 11 Sep 80 p 7)

Trần Hữu Tước [TRAANF HUWUX TUWOWCS]

Vice president of the Vietnam Red Cross Association; recently he attended the arrival of a representative of the International Red Cross Association. (NHAN DAN 17 Sep 80 p 4)

Trần Nguyễn Tường [TRAANF NGUYEEN TUWOWNGF]

*Chief of the S&T Committee of Hai Hung Province; read a report at a conference to review the management of product quality held by the Hai Hung Provincial People's Committee on 6 May 1980. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 6, Jun 80 p 33)

Nguyễn Vinh [NGUYEENX VINHJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; deputy head of the Propaganda and Training Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 17 September 1980 he attended the departure from the SRV of a PRK propaganda and education delegation. (NHAN DAN 18 Sep 80 p 1)

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